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CWMBRAN

PUBLIC HEALTH

1971

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CWMBRAN

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the
year ending

31st DECEMBER, 1971

Council Offices,
Cwmbran, Mon.
Tel: Cwmbran 3325

To: The Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council

of Cwmbran

I have the honour, as Medical Officer of Health of your district, to submit the Annual Report for 1971.

It is compiled according to the directions of the Ministry of Health and includes the Report of the Public Health Inspector.

Hywel G. Jenkins
M.B.,B.S.,D.P.H.,M.F.C.M.

Medical Officer of Health

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

- 1971 -

Councillor O.E. James, M.B.E. - Chairman

Councillor F.J. Gifford - Vice-Chairman

Councillors: M.B. Gough

Mrs. S.E.A. James, J.P.

W.E. Jones

P.I.D. Maplestone

E.E. Moule

G. Parry

D.G. Price

J.O. Price

P.C. Prichard

D.J. Rex

D.B. Richards, B.E.M.

H. Short

B.E. Smith

B.R. Tunley

W.J. Waters

R. Wellington

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

- 1971 -

Councillor O.E. James, M.B.E. - Chairman of the Council

Councillor F.J. Gifford - Vice-Chairman of the Council

Councillor R.Wellington - Committee Chairman

Councillor M.B. Gough - Committee Vice-Chairman

Councillors: E.E. Moule

D.G. Price

P.C. Prichard

D.J. Rex

B.R.Tunley

W.J.Waters

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

The staff consisted of :-

(a) The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hywel G. Jenkins, who is also Medical Officer of Health for the Caerleon Urban District Council and Medical Officer for the No.8 Health Area of the County Council, which includes the whole of the Cwmbran New Town.

(b) The Chief Public Health Inspector - Mr. D.G. Vallis, A.R.S.H. M.A.P.H.I.

(c) Additional Public Health Inspector - Mr. T. Jones, M.R.S.H. M.A.P.H.I.

(d) Additional Public Health Inspector - Mr. N. Gatehouse, M.A.P.H.I.

(e) Clerk/Typist - Mrs. B.J. James.

(f) Student Public Health Inspector - Mr. J.E. Parfitt (commenced 13th September, 1971)

(g) Rodent Operator - Mr. R. Petheram.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

In last year's annual report it was stated that the population of the Cwmbran new town as a whole was estimated as being in excess of 46,000 persons. This figure has to be amended in the light of the 1971 census when it was found that in the Cwmbran new town, as in other new towns, this was an over estimate of the actual population. At the time of the census it was 41,000, 5,000 less than the estimated population. Possibly, one reason for this was the decrease in the number of occupants in older houses. It is suggested that this was due to younger people, particularly those who were either born or arrived in the town in their early years, leaving Cwmbran for work, the university or on marrying. The estimated population of the new town for mid-1971 is 42,500 and that for the Cwmbran urban district 31,650.

During the year life in the new town has been overshadowed by the impending closure of part of Guest Keene and Nettlefold Limited and the thought that 1,000 families in the town would be without earned income. However, by early 1972, the impact on the prosperity of the town, although deplorable, was not as marked originally feared. To any visiter to the town it appeared to be functioning happily and satisfactorily. At Christmas time, festivities did not suggest an impending depression.

Early in 1971 the Cwmbran Development Corporation began an extensive advertising and publicity campaign, aimed at attracting new industry to the town. By the end of the year one advance factory of 20,000 square feet was available for occupation; six unit factories totalling 30,000 square feet and the factory of 23,000 square feet for Frank Theak and Roskilly Limited was being constructed. These factories should provide a total of 250 jobs, even though more than half of those to be employeed will be women. The Police Training Centre being built at Greenmeadow should also increase employment potential.

The absence of commercial entertainment in the town has been streesed in past reports. It is expected that a new three studio cinema and a social hall will open at the town centre in the middle of next year. In the new Gwent House, which may ultimately provide 500 new jobs, a theatre, concert hall or conference centre, is being incorporated. The management of the latter will be by the Cwmbran Urban District Council. The outlook is happier than in the past when the absence of swimming pools, cinemas and a dance hall at the centre of the town was stressed. Now a cinema and hall will soon be available, a 25-metre swimming pool, sports hall, squash courts and conditioning room will be part of the new development at the stadium sports centre of the Cwmbran Urban District Council and another 25-metre swimming pool, a joint provision with the County Council, is envisaged at Fairwater Comprehensive School.

Throughout the urban district the Council is concerned with the open spaces as part of the main sporting and recreational facilities in the town. These are in addition to extensive ornamental gardens, 30 children's playgrounds in close proximity to housing estates and a 4-acre boating lake in the central recreation grounds which was opened on 12th November by H.R.H. The Princess Anne when the Headquarters of the Gwent Constabulary at Croesyceiliog was also opened. The Council has contributed generously towards the local cultural and social organisations and has either built or manages community halls throughout the district. The most recent was completed at Mount Pleasant this year and another is planned at Hollybush.

The Community Project Centre was established in July 1971, following about 18 months work by a field worker of the Young Volunteer Force Foundation. The Cwmbran Urban District Council, the Pontypool Rural District and the Young Volunteer Force Foundation contributed the financial support. Its objectives are to provide resources to people creating communities and assessing the best methods by which this may be achieved.

It may be said that Cwmbran is a modern, progressive community. Social and recreational facilities, though still lacking in certain of the more sophisticated forms of entertainment, compare favourably with most towns of comparable size.

STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	5,850
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid 1971	31,650
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to rate books 31.12.70	10,248
Sum represented by penny rate	11,000
Total Rateable Value	£1,111,369

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population of Cwmbran for 1971 was 31,650 a decrease of 580 sompared with the mid-year estimate for 1969. There were 649 live births and 251 deaths so that the natural increase of the population was 398, 51 less than in 1969 and 10 less than in 1970.

The Registrar General's comparability factors used for the calculation of local adjusted rates are 0.84 for births and 1.7 for deaths. Both factors are the same as those for last year. In the past reports the calculation was to two places of decimal. It will be noted that the rates below have been calculated to one decimal place only.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	313	304	617
Illegitimate	18	14	32
	381	318	649

Crude live birth rate per 1,000 resident population	20.5
Local adjusted live birth rate per 1,000 resident population	17.2
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate ...	1.08
Live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population	16.1
Adjusted live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population ...	16.4
Live birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ...	5
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births for Monmouthshire	6.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births for England and Wales	8

From 1964 to 1968, the annual births increased in number from 505 in 1964 to 779 live births in 1968. Since 1968 the number of live births decreased to 686 in 1969, 652 in 1970, and 649 in 1971. There were three fewer live births in 1971 than in 1970 and 39 less than in 1969.

The crude live birth rate was 20.5 live births per thousand resident population, 4.4. live births more than for Monmouthshire and 4.5 live births per thousand population more than the rate for England and Wales. The local adjusted live birth rate was greater than that for Monmouthshire by 0.8 live births per thousand population and 1.2 live births more than that for England and Wales. The ratio of the local adjusted rate to the national rate was 1.08, 0.02 more than last year. Illegitimate live births as a percentage of the total live births decreased by 1.6 per cent when compared with 1970. It is to be hoped that this decrease will continue. The number of illegitimate live births decreased by 11. For Monmouthshire the rate increased from 5.72 per cent in 1970 to 6.0 per cent in 1971.

Total live and Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	319	308	627
Illegitimate	18	15	33
	337	323	660

Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	4	10
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	6	5	11

Total live and stillbirths	660
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...	17
Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live and stillbirths	16
Stillbirth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live and stillbirths	12

There were again 11 stillbirths, 3 more than the number in 1969 and 7 more than the number in 1968 when there were 123 more total births. Six stillbirths were of males and 5 of females. Ten stillbirths were of legitimate children.

The stillbirth rate per thousand total live and stillbirths increased by 0.4 when compared with 1970. The rate for England and Wales decreased by one per thousand live and stillbirths, the lowest rate on record. This year the rate for Monmouthshire increased slightly. It was still less than the rate for Cwmbran by one stillbirth per thousand total births.

Stillbirths by Cause

Cause of Death	No.
Asphyxia : massive pulmonary embolism	1
maternal hypertension	1
Congenital malformations : Anencephaly	2
Hydrocephalus and spina bifida	2
Intracranial birth injury and prematurity	1
Placental insufficiency	1
Rhesus Incompatibility	1
Toxaemia of pregnancy	2

Four of the stillbirths were due to congenital malformations and the remainder to diseases or abnormalities of pregnancy. Ten of the stillbirths occurred in hospital and one at home.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants (under 1 year of age):

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	7	6	13
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	7	6	13

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20
Infant mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births ...	15
Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births ...	18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	21
Legitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births ...	15
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	Nil
Illegitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	16
Illegitimate infant deaths for England and Wales per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	24

Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age):

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	3	3	6

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	9
Neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births	10
Neonatal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births	12

Early Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age):

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate ...	-	-	-
Total ...	2	3	5

Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	8
Early neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births ...	8
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births for England and Wales ...	10

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths):

Perinatal mortality rate	24
Perinatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire ...	24
Perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales	22

INFANT DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Number of deaths by age		
	Under 1 week of age	1 week to under 4 weeks of age	4 weeks to under 1 year of age
Bronchopneumonia	-		3
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	1	-	
Congenital malformations:			
Congenital aortic atresia	1	-	
Pulmonary atresia			1

INFANT DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE (CONTINUED)

Cause of death	Number of deaths by age Under 1 Week of age	 1 week to under 4 weeks of age	 4 weeks to under 1 year of age
Truncus arteriosus and patent interventricular septum.	-	-	1
Endocardial fibroelastosis	-	-	1
Hydrocephalus and spina bifida		-	1
Prematurity	3	1	-
	5	1	7

There were 13 infant deaths, the same as last year. Seven deaths were of males and 6 of females. No death was of an illegitimate infant.

Five deaths were early neonatal, 1 death was neonatal and the remaining 7 deaths were of infants aged between 4 weeks and one year. The early neonatal and neonatal deaths took place in hospital as did 4 of the 7 deaths of infants aged more than 4 weeks. The latter deaths have inreased from 4 to 7 in the last year with 3 deaths from bronchopneumonia, one more from this cause than last year.

The infant mortality rate of 20 infant deaths per thousand live births was fractionally more than in 1970, although the number of infant deaths remain the same. One reason for this was the decrease of three in the number of live births. The infant mortality rate per thousand live births was 5 more than the rate for Monmouthshire and 2 more than the infant mortality rate for England and Wales per thousand live births.

Of the deaths of infants aged less than one week, 3 were due to prematurity, 3 less than in 1970, 1 to a congenital malformation and 1 to cerebral haemorrhage. The only death of an infant aged between one week and under four weeks of age was due to prematurity. Of the 7 infant deaths between 4 weeks and under one year, 3 were due to bronchopneumonia and 4 to congenital malformations.

The neonatal mortality rate per thousand live births was 4 less than it was last year. The rate was one per thousand live births less than the Monmouthshire rate and three less than the rate for England and Wales.

The early neonatal mortality rate was equal to the Monmouthshire rate and two less than the early neonatal mortality rate per thousand live births for England and Wales. The early neonatal mortality rates for Monmouthshire and Cwmbran have decreased in the last year, as did the early neonatal mortality rate for England and Wales. The decrease was approximately five for Monmouthshire, three for Cwmbran and of one per 1,000 live births in the case of England and Wales.

The perinatal mortality rate has decreased. The rates for Cwmbran and Monmouthshire are equal and 2 stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths more than for England and Wales. The difference between the perinatal mortality rate for Cwmbran and that for England and Wales has been almost halved in the last year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...	1.52
Maternal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...	0.18
Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...	0.17

One maternal death was attributed to pregnancy. This is the first year since 1951 that a death has been attributed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion and was the only death from this cause in Monmouthshire where there were 5,690 live births. The maternal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per thousand live and stillbirths is 0.18, 0.01 more than that for England and Wales. The rate for Cwmbran, 1.52, is 1.34 deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths more than the Monmouthshire rate.

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1951 states:-

> "This is the first death of this nature in this area for many years. While it is regrettable that there should be such a death, it must be understood that owing to the small numbers involved, this one death gives a disproportionately high rate to which undue significance must not be given".

DEATHS

Male	Female	Total
148	103	251

Crude death rate per 1,000 resident population	7.9
Local adjusted death rate per 1,000 resident population	13.4
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate ...	1.16
Crude death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population	12
Adjusted death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population	13.4
Death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population	11.6

For the fifth year the crude death rate has fractionally increased. This year from 7.57 to 7.9 deaths per 1,000 population. The crude death rate was less than that for Monmouthshire by 4.1, 0.07 more than last year, and for England and Wales by 3.7 deaths per 1,000 population, 0.43 less than last year. The local adjusted rate was the same as that for Monmouthshire and more than that for England and Wales by 1.8 deaths per thousand population. The ratio of the local adjusted death rate to the national rate has increased from 1.10 in 1970 to 1.16 in 1971. A comparison of deaths by sex shows an excess of male deaths. This year there were 148 male deaths and 103 female deaths, 10 more male deaths than last year and 3 fewer female. In middle age, 45 years to 64 years, there were 50 male deaths and 19 female deaths. In only two of the last five years have male deaths in middle age not been, as they were this year, at least double those of female deaths. Among those aged less than 45 years, 21 deaths were of males and 16 of females.

Deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system were just less than half the total number of deaths. They formed the largest group of deaths, 49% of all deaths, with 123 deaths, 72 of males and 51 of females. Seventy-nine deaths, 64.2% of this group, were of persons aged 65 years and over. Sixty-eight deaths, 45 of males and 23 of females, were attributed to ischaemic heart disease. Twenty-eight of these deaths were of persons aged less than 65 years and 40 were of persons over this age.

	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks	1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity Etc	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	F	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1
	F	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	2
	F	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	F	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	4	–	–	–	–		–	1	2	–		1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Leukaemia	M	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
	F	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	F	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks	1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anaemias	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	9	14	10
	F	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	8	8
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	4
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	9
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2
Pneumonia	M	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	F	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks	1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Complications of Pregnancy etc.	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	M	4	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
TOTAL all causes	M	148	3	4	-	3	1	2	8	16	34	43	34
	F	103	3	3	-	2	3	-	5	10	9	22	46

Deaths from neoplasms form the next largest group of deaths, with 52 deaths, one less than last year. Thirty of the deaths were of males and 23 of females. Twenty-six deaths, one half of the deaths from this cause, were of persons aged less than 65 years. Thirteen deaths, 12 of males and one of a female, were due to neoplasms, of the lung. This is one death from this cause less than last year. Five of the male deaths were of men aged less than 65 years.

The third major group of deaths were those due to diseases of the respiratory system, with 28 deaths, 20 of males and 8 of females. Twelve deaths, 11 of males and 1 of a female, were due to bronchitis and emphysema.

It is to be hoped that as people become aware of the dangers of lack of exercise, of the dangers of obesity and the smoking cigarettes, that the mortality and morbidity from diseases of the heart and circulatory system, bronchitis and emphysema and neoplasm of the lung will decrease.

There were 9 deaths from accidents, including 2 from motor vehicle accidents. Fivedeaths were of males and 4 of females.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Notifiable diseases are reported in tabular form as in past years.

Notifiable diseases (Other than tuberculosis) for 1971

Diseases	Cases Notified
Dysentery	3
Food Poisoning	21
Infective Hepatitis	21
Measles	15

The infectious disease causing concern during the year was cholera. Spain was declared an infected area by the World Health Organisation from July, 23rd to the week ending October, 14th.

Control of cholera is dependant on a high standard of environmental and personal hygiene and pure water supplies together with safe methods for the disposal of human excreta and meticulous cleanliness in the handling and preparation of food and beverages. Vaccination is of value to persons entering an infected area.

Medical Officers of Health were informed of persons entering Britain from cholera infected areas without international vaccination certifieates that they might be placed under surveillance. In Cwmbran persons returning from holiday in the infected areas were visited by staff of the Public Health Department, instructed about personal hygiene and advised to contact their doctors and the Public Health Department if they experienced any symptoms, particularly those of diarrhoea and vomitting, within five days of returning from holiday. Sixty-five persons living in 39 homes were visited.

Twenty-one cases of food poisoning were notified on July, 10th. All patients had eaten at the Girling Sports. The symptoms which in all cases included nausea and vomitting,occurred shortly after eating a cold prepared meal of chicken salad.

The outbreak was thoroughly investigated, in that the canteens involved in the preparation of the food, were visited and details of the method of food preparation and storage elucidated.

Although two faecal specimens taken from patients admitted to one hospital revealed staphylococci, none of these were known toxin producers on phage typing. No other pathogens were isolated and no food was available after the sports for bacteriological examination. In spite of this, investigation suggested that the cold chicken was infected during preparation. None of the staphylococci isolated was known to produce enterotoxins.

Outbreaks of this type serve to remind us that utmost vigilance must be maintained in all stages of the preparation, storage and serving of food, especially in hot weather.

Measles is endemic in urban communities, becoming epidemic every second year. This year was an epidemic year, yet even though there were 122 notifications in the second and third quarters of last year, notifications this year were only 19, again in the second and third quarters of the year. Since 1959 there has been only one year, 1962, when there were fewer cases. This dramatic decrease in the number of cases may be an indication of the success of the measles eradication programme.

In addition to the cases of food poisoning and measles there were three cases of sonne disentery and 21 cases of infective jaundice. The cases of infective jaundice occurred randomly throughout the district and throughout the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1971

BY AGE GROUPS

	Total	Under 1	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	45 - 64	45 and over
Dysentery	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	21	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	3	7	1
Infective Jaundice	21	-	-	-	1	1	9	2	5	3	-	-
Measles	19	4	-	3	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
	64	4	-	3	6	8	15	2	12	6	7	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED BY SCHOOLS

Only eighteen cases of infectious disease were reported by head teachers. Only on one other occasion, 1964, when the number of diseases reported was 68, has the number of reported cases been less than 100 in the last 10 years.

Since all infectious diseases are not notifiable, the reports of head teachers are the only way by which non-notifiable disease may be estimated. The year must be considered as one in which there was no major outbreak of infectious disease. Head teachers are thanked for their reports.

	Total	Chicken Pox	Infective Hepatitis	Mumps	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Impetigo	Scabies
Brookfield School	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coed Eva Infants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coed Eva Junior	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fairwater Infants	4	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
Maendy Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maendy Junior		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pontnewydd Infants	11	7	1	–	–	2	–	1	–
St. David's Infants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. David's Junior	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Dial's Infants	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Two Locks Nursery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mount Pleasant Junior	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Pontnewydd Junior	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
	18	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	2

TUBERCULOSIS

Two new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and two of non-respiratory were notified. Two male patients were considered to have recovered and their names removed from the tuberculosis register. One male patient, whose name had not been added to the register died.

At the end of the year there were 88 cases on the tuberculosis register:-

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Males	44	5
Females	33	6

The Mass Radiography Service carried out surveys at factories in the district visiting:-

Guest Keen and Nettlefold Ltd., Cwmbran

	Total	Male	Female
Total number examined ...	618	581	37
Number found to be abnormal	21	19	2
Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation	2	2	-
Other abnormalities of the chest	19	17	2
Miscellaneous ...	1	1	-
No abnormalities found.			

Guest Keen and Nettlefold Ltd., Cwmbran (Lower Works)

	Total	Male	Female
Total number examined ...	225	219	6
Total found to be abnormal	8	8	-
Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation	1	1	-
Other abnormalities of the chest	7	7	-
Miscellaneous ...	1	1	-
No abnoralities found.			

Precision Forgings, Cwmbran

	Total	Male	Female
Total number examined	120	81	39
Total found to be abnormal ...	2	2	-
Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation	1	1	-
Other abnormalities of the chest	1	1	-

G.K.N. Cwmbran - employees of Batemans

	Total	Male	Female
Total number examined	15	-	15
Total found to be abnormal	1	-	1
Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation	-	-	-
Other abnormalities of the chest	1	-	

South Wales Refractories Ltd., Cwmbran

	Total	Male	Female
Total number examined	84	75	9
Total found to be abnormal	3	3	-
Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation	-	-	-
Other abnormalities of the chest	3	3	-

PARASITIC DISEASES

Scabies:

Cases of scabies continued to be found in the Urban District. Five were treated by the school nurses.

Helminths:

Number of persons investigated	29
Number of faecal specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory	38
Persons positive for:	
1. Hookworm	1
2. Whipworm -- Trichuris Trichiura	5

Protozoa:

Giardia Lamblia	2

All persons investigated were immigrants working in catering establishments. One faecal specimen was positive for hookworm and whipworm, two for whipworm and giardia lamblia, and three for whipworm. Each positive case was referred to his general practitioners for treatment.

I am indebted to Mr. D.G. Vallis for the following report:-

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply:

The Gwent Water Board provides and distributes all public main supplies of water in Cwmbran. Most of the water distributed is derived from the Talybont Reservoir Breconshire and a smaller amount from the Blaen Bran Reservoir, Cwmbran. Both these waters are reasonably soft containing 40 to 45 p.p.m. of total hardness. An adequate supply was maintained throughout the year.

All piped main water is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution and frequent checks on its purity, both bacteriologically and chemically, are made by the Gwent Water Board through their own laboratory services provided for this purpose, The Public Health Department is informed of the results of these examinations. During the year the Public Health Department submitted 82 samples of water from taps on different parts of the public main to the Public Health Laboratory Services for examination, and all but two of these samples were considered bacteriologically satisfactory. The two unsatisfactory samples were immediately repeated and found to be satisfactory and it is considered that the repair of broken water mains was responsible for a deviation from the normal high standard of purity maintained throughout the year.

33 samples of water from wells and springs supplying isolated dwellings and farm houses in the area were examined during the year and 17 of these samples were considered bacteriologically unsatisfactory. The occupants of the dwellings were strongly advised to boil all water used for drinking and in the preparation of food.

Following the result of a chemical analyses of a sample of water from the public mains which showed a lead content of 0.2 p.p.m. on standing over night in a lead service pipe, a series of water samples from the public main were analysed for lead content and plumbo solvency. The results of these further analyses showed that the water after 16 hours contact with a lead service pipe contained a maximum of 0.04 p.p.m. This amount of lead concentration is well below the World Health Organisation European Standard for Drinking Water which defines the upper limit of concentration of lead in piped supplies as 0.1 p.p.m.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Other than a few isolated properties and farms all properties in Cwmbran are now connected to the public sewerage system. In the New Town area, with the exception of the older centres of Pontnewydd and Cwmbran, the system is of recent construction and is well maintained by the Cwmbran Urban District Council or the Cwmbran Development Corporation. The public sewerage system is connected to the Eastern Valley Joint Sewerage Board's trunk sewer for treatment at their Ponthir Sewerage Works before discharge into the Afon Lwyd river.

Storm and surface water sewers discharge into the Afon Lwyd river or into small brooks discharging into the Afon Lwyd river, or into the Brecon to Newport canal which passes through Cwmbran. Much has been done during the year by the Usk River Board and the Cwmbran Urban District Council to clean these water courses and from a visual inspection there has been an improvement in the purity of water both in the canal and in the Afon Lwyd river. Pollution of the canal and the Afon Lwyd river is usually connected with unauthorised industrial discharges. The practice of disposing of waste sump oil into the surface water gullies of private motorists garage yards often causes pollution of the open brooks in the residential areas of the town. A detailed visual inspection was made of all the brooks and open waterways during the year for unauthorised discharges, sewer overflows and for the deposit of rubbish and waste.

Refuse Collection/Disposal:

The Council operates a weekly kerbside collection of domestic refuse in purpose designed compaction vehicles. Approximately 40% of the dwelling houses are issued with plastic sacks for the storage and collection of refuse and it is anticipated that this proportion will increase as new dwellings are erected and older parts of the district are brought into the plastic sack collection method.

Apart from nuisances caused by marauding dogs and cats, the plastic sack method has proved to be convenient and hygienic. A charge is made for the collection of trade refuse.

Despite a well advertised free collection of unwanted bulky articles such as beds, mattresses, furniture, bicycles, perambulators etc., it is found that such articles and household refuse are still being abandoned on unused ground, the canal and country lanes. This illegal dumping of refuse is often responsible for the breeding of rodents, flies and the dumping sites are unsightly and costly to cleanse.

During the year four persons were prosecuted under the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act for the illegal dumping of refuse and fines were imposed in each case at the Magistrates Court of amounts ranging from £3 to £10 with costs.

Refuse disposal is still being done by controlled tipping at Maendy Way, West Pontnewydd. Despite the fact that the tip is little more than 100 yards from the housing estate such was the thoroughness of the control of the tip that there was little cause during the year for complaints from the residents regarding the presence of tip fires, smells, rodents, flies and other insects. The Council has initiated a scheme to provide a refuse pulverisation plant at Ty Coch, Cwmbran, and it is anticipated that this plant will be in operation during the Autumn of 1972.

Rodent Control and Disinfestation:

The Council continues to employ one full time rodent operator for rodent control and general disinfestation.

The following premises were treated during rodent control:

Dwelling Houses	243
Business Premises	92
Building Sites	27
Houses awaiting demolition	36
Sewers	74
Undeveloped areas	63
Tipping grounds	28
Water Courses	27

The Public Health Department continues to inspect and disinfest all Council owned dwellings on termination of tenancy. It was found that one dwelling was infested with bed bugs, 4 dwellings had signs of an old and possibly non-active infestation, 3 dwellings were infested with fleas and one with cockroaches.

Other infestation treated, in Council and privately owned dwellings, were as under:-

Bed Bugs	6
Fleas	5
Ants	16
Cluster Flies	2
Cockroaches	5
Beetles	3
Springtails	1
Furbeetles	1
Bats	1
Flying insects	1
Bee swarms	2
Wasp Nests	65

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970

There are in the Cwmbran area 200 food premises of different trades as shown below:

Bakers	2	Butchers	11	Cafes and Restaurants	8
Chemists	9	Confectioners	25	Fish and Chip Shops	6
Green grocers	7	Grocers	50	Public Houses & Clubs	36

Food manufacturing premises	6	Factory Canteens	14
School Canteens	19	Warehouses and Wholesalers	7

The number of these premises

(a)	fitted to comply with Regulation 16 the provision of wash hand basins	198
(b)	not fitted to comply with Regulation 16	2
(c)	to which Regulation 19, the provision of a sink, applies	177
(d)	fitted to comply with Regulation 19	176.

All food premises were inspected at least twice during the year and when found necessary more frequent inspections were made. It is regrettable that unless frequent routine inspections are carried out there is a tendency by some traders to allow good food hygiene practices to take second place to the normal trade activities in those parts of the premises not on view to the customer. It is, however, pleasing to note that there appears to be a greater awareness by the general public of the benefits of clean handling of food and good hygienically equipped food premises.

Notices drawing attention to contravention of the Food Hygiene General Regulations 1970, were served on the owners or occupiers of 95 premises and I itemize below the nature of 350 contraventions found in these premises. No legal proceedings were taken by the Council in respect of contraventions and it was invariably found on further inspections that the defects or contraventions had been rectified. The nature of the contraventions found can be itemised as under:

Section		
6	Food rooms requiring cleansing.	35
	Food rooms requiring decoration.	28
7	Equipment requiring cleansing.	19
7	Equipment requiring repair.	2
7	Absorbent shelves in contact with food.	26
9	Food not protected from risk of contamination.	5
10	Smoking in food room.	1
11	Clean washable overclothing not worn by food handler.	3
16	Sanitary conveniences not kept clean.	8
	" " " well decorated.	20
	" " not kept in efficient order.	10
	" " not adequately ventilated.	8
	" " not adequately lighted.	3
	Lack of ventilated space between W.C. and food room.	12
	Absence of suitable notice requesting person to wash hands.	22
18	Suitable wash hand basins not provided.	6
	Lack of hot water in connection with wash had basin.	11
18	Unsatisfactory condition of wash hand basin.	4
18	Obstruction of wash hand basin by trade goods.	3
18	Absence of soap, nailbrush and towel.	32

Section		
19	First Aid materials not provided.	11
20	Lack of storage for outdoor clothing.	16
21	Lack of a suitable sink.	3
21	Unsatisfactory condition of sink.	3
21	Lack of hot water in connection with sink.	3
22	Inadequate lighting of food room.	2
23	Inadequate ventilation of food room.	3
25	Walls, ceilings, floors of food room not kept in good repair.	39
26	Insanitary accumulation of refuse and lack of proper refuse bins.	6
26	Unsatisfactory area for storage of waste.	2
27	Food kept at unsuitable temperature.	4
		350

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

146 inspections were made of 47 different food vehicles including ice cream vans, mobile grocery and greengrocery vans, bread and wholesale delivery vans. Generally the standard of hygiene of the equipment and handlers on these vehicles was good and all vans were found to be equipped with washing facilities including the provision for hot and cold water supplies. There were, however, occasions when the person in charge of the vehicle failed to carry out instructions to maintain supplies of hot and cold water. 4 incidents when mobile vehicles did not comply with the above Regulations were referred to the Council for possible legal proceedings.

ICE CREAM

During the year 120 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. 91 samples were taken during retail sale from shops or from catering premises and of these samples 18 were found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. 25 samples were taken from mobile vans and 7 of these samples were found to be unsatisfactory.

The method of preparation and storage of all unsatisfactory samples was thoroughly investigated, and whilst it is not always possible to pin point the reason why the ice cream was not of first class purity investigation it is necessary to instruct the manufacturer or vendor in the hygienic handling and storage of ice cream and to impress on him the need for care and attention to cleanliness so as to avoid further unsatisfactory samples. There is still no legal standard of purity of ice cream.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is administered in Cwmbran by the Weights and Measures Department of the Monmouthshire County Council.

One hundred and six samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst by the Chief Weights and Measures Inspector, 29 of which were milk, 68 of other foods and 4 intoxicating liquors. 15 samples were found not to be of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser and in four instances formal legal proceedings were taken.

Fifteen complaints were made to the Cwmbran Public Health Department by persons buying food in Cwmbran allegedly not of the nature, substance or quality as that demanded. Ten of these complaints were referred to the Weights and Measures Department. Three of the complaints related to the possible unsoundness of food and in these instances the retail shops where the food had been bought were immediately visited and the remainder inspected. Close co-operation between the Weights and Measures Inspector of the Monmouthshire County Council and the Public Health Inspectors is maintained in Cwmbran.

Unsound Food:

The following foodstuffs were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption. The unsound foods were voluntary surrendered and their disposal at the Council's refuse tip supervised.

	Pkts./tins	cwts.	lbs.
Meat and Meat Products	2,231	34	15
Fish and Fish Products	1,928	7	95.5
Vegetables (Fresh and Tinned)	2,854	18	62.5
Fruit (Fresh and Tinned)	1,161	17	13.5
Milk and Dairy Produce (inc. ice cream)	1,554	8	13
Cakes, Biscuits, Cereals etc.	564	3	77
Fruit Juices	24		46
Soups, Stews, Sauces etc.	512	1	98
Total	10,828	91	84.5

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act to protect the health, safety and welfare of employees in offices, retail shops, warehouses and catering establishments is administered in Cwmbran by the Public Health Department and during the year 1971, a special effort was made to visit as many registered premises as possible.

There are 276 premises registered with the Cwmbran Urban District Council, comprising 56 offices, 166 retail shops, 13 wholesale shops or warehouses and 21 catering establishments. There are 2,081 persons employed in these registered premises, mainly in the retail shops.

Three hundred and eighty nine visits of inspection were made during the year to 256 registered premises and 429 contraventions of the Act were brought to the notice of owners or occupiers of 131 premises concerned.

The nature of the contraventions of the Act found in registered premises during the year may be summarised as under:

Premises in need of repair	10
Premises not kept in a clean state	4
Premises in need of redecoration	50
Overcrowding of rooms	1
Effective means of heating not provided	9
Reasonable temperature not maintained	4
A suitable thermometer not provided on each floor	48
Effective ventilation not provided or maintained	19
Suitable and sufficient lighting not provided	7
Sanitary accommodation not properly maintained	13
Sanitary accommodation not provided	2
Sanitary accommodation not kept in a clean state	12
Sanitary accommodation in need of redecoration	24
Sanitary accommodation not marked to show for person of which sex.	16
Sanitary accommodation not effectively lighted	18
Sanitary accommodation not effectively ventilated	1
Sanitary accommodation not screened to ensure privacy ...	6
Washing facilities not maintained	5
Sanitary facilities opening directly onto workroom	1
Washing facilities not kept in clean condition	1
Washing facilities not provided with hot water	5
Washing facilities not provided with water	1
A suitable supply of wholesome drinking water not provided	5

Suitable and sufficient seats not provided for persons employed.	4
Floor coverings broken and in need of repair	15
Staircases not properly maintained or obstructed	5
Suitable handrails not provided on stairs	15
First Aid box not provided or maintained to required standard of contents	48
An Abstract of the Act not displayed	71
Certificate of Lifts and Hoists Regulations not available	4
Premises not duly registered	24
Machinery inadequately guarded	3
	429

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

Ten accidents, involving loss of work to the injured person for more than 3 days in registered premises, were reported. The accidents were investigated and their causes may be classified as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Accidents with hand tools, knives etc.	1		1
Accidents caused when handling goods and materials.	1	2	3
Falls from fixed stairs.		1	1
Falls from different level.	2		2
Falls from same level.	–	3	3
	4	6	10

No formal proceedings were taken by the Council in respect of any of these accidents.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Industrial Smoke Pollution:

During the year the foundry complex at Clomendy Road and the Refractory and Brickworks at Two Locks were the main sources of pollution at Cwmbran. With the exception of one space heating solid fuel burning boiler all other industrial boiler plants are oil or gas fired and there was no cause for complaint from any of these plants and no contraventions of the Dark Smoke Regulations were seen.

At the Clomendy Road foundries there were in operation during the year six cold-blast cupolas each fitted with wet type water spray arrestors. These arrestors are considered to be the best practical means of reducing grit and dust emissions. Nevertheless, there were occasions during the year when the efficiency of these arrestors were suspect and complaints were received from nearby residents. Dust blown from the foundry roadways, yards and waste and sand disposal points added to the general dust pollution in the neighbourhood. Smoke from the cupolas was rarely darker than Ringleman 2 and then only for limited periods. At the end of the year with the closure of G.K.N. Works 4 of the 6 cupolas discontinued operating. From an employment point of view it is a great loss to the community when an old established industry closes down, but it is to be hoped that the site will be used by a cleaner and more modern factory, and this, together with the cleaning up of the roadways and yards and the reclamation of the tipping areas associated with the foundry industry, will add considerably to the reduction of air pollution in the New Town of Cwmbran.

During 1971, two other old established industries in the Two Locks Road area of Cwmbran were closed. These were the coal-fired brickworks referred to in my last year's report as being a source of black smoke emission and the oil-fired wire manufacturing works. No complaints were received from residents of Two Locks regarding the nuisance caused by acid soot and from observations made on the vegetation around the refractory works it would appear that the control and maintenance of a high flue gas temperature works has solved the problem of acid soot emission. Much has been done at this works to reduce grit and dust pollution by concrete surfacing of yards and roadways used by vehicles but the dust from mounds of shale being weathered prior to crushing still remains.

Domestic Smoke Pollution

There are no smoke control areas in Cwmbran. All new dwellings and other buildings erected during the year by the Cwmbran Development Corporation, the Cwmbran Urban District Council and by private enterprise were designed to be heated by gas, electricity or oil.

Both the Cwmbran Development Corporation and the Cwmbran Urban District Council operate schemes whereby older houses with solid fuel burning grates are replaced by a central heating system burning smokeless fuel. The Cwmbran Urban District Council made 70 such conversions during the year and the Cwmbran Development Corporation made 80 conversions.

There is a continuing trend in the district for tenants and owner/occupiers to replace open coal fires with gas or electric heaters.

Measurement of Air Pollution

Measurements of the month by grit and dust deposit and the daily smoke and sulphur dioxide concentration are shown in Appendix III.

Grit and Dust

The Town Centre deposit gauge situated between Clomendy Road Foundries and the Town Centre showed a decrease of 23 per cent deposited matter during the year 1971 when compared with the yearly deposit of 1970 and an increase of 1 per cent when compared with 1969.

The deposit gauge at Two Locks Road situated near the brick and refractory works showed an increase of 4 per cent total deposit for 1971 when compared with the deposit in 1970 and an increase of less than 1 per cent when compared with 1969.

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentration

The smoke and sulphur dioxide concentration in the atmosphere is measured daily at the Council Offices, Victoria Street, Cwmbran. The average daily smoke concentration for 1971 expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre was 40.55. This figure represents a decrease of 3 per cent when compared with the concentration measured in 1970 and a decrease of 23 per cent when compared with that in 1968. The daily concentration of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere was 62.61 microgrammes per cubic metre in 1971 and this represents an increase of 7 per cent of that measured in 1971 and a decrease of 17 per cent compared with the concentration measured in 1968. Since measurements were started in 1960 there has been a steady decline in concentration of smoke during the winter months from a maximum of 207 during 1962 to 68 in 1971.

A new position for the measurement of sulphur dioxide by the lead dioxide candle method was established at the Electricity Board Depot, Town Centre, Cwmbran. The average measurement expressed as milligrammes SO3 per day collected by 100 square centimetres of lead dioxide was 0.51.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Complaints of noise were received from residents in respect of the use of two premises. One concerned the noise of music from a public house and the other concerned the noise made by a bakery. In the first instance the noise nuisance was abated by the reduction of amplification. At the industrial bakery the noise was caused by the dropping of bread trays and baking tins at night and disciplinary action was taken by the management in an endeavour to reduce the noise.

HOUSING

During the year 1971 the Cwmbran Development Corporation completed the acquisition and demolition of properties at Forgehammer and Grange Road, for the development on the sites of manufacturing and service industries. Both these areas contained a high proportion of old, obsolete, or unfit dwellings. Forgehammer area consisted of Spring Street, Forgehammer, Woodside Road and Woodside Terrace, a total of 110 dwellings. The Grange Road area included Grange Road, Thomas Street and Somerset Street, a total of 74 dwellings.

Cwmbran Urban District Council acted during the year to deal with the removal of temporary Arcon bungalows and their replacement by new dwellings. The tenants of 50 bungalows at Fields Road, Cwmbran, have been re-housed and the bungalows demolished. A start was made on the re housing of the tenants of the Arcon bungalows at Penyparc, Pontnewydd, and by the end of the year, 11 of these bungalows have been demolished. Whilst there is no great shortage of houses in Cwmbran for general need purposes, the re housing of the tenants of these bungalows has shown that there is a special need for two-bedroom ground floor accommodation.

The Cwmbran Development Corporation provides all the new housing for general need and fully co-operates with the Council in providing houses for needy familes referred to them by the Council, Housing by the Development Corporation was concentrated during the year in the south western are of the New Town at Greenmeadow, Fairwater and Coedeva. 228 new dwellings were completed and 310 were under construction.

The Cwmbran Urban District Council erect dwellings for special need and during the year 25 Aged Persons dwellings with warden's service were under construction at Greenmeadow.

Routine house to house surveys were made to ascertain the fitness or disrepair of dwelling houses at Belle Vue, Star Street, Oak Street and Abbey Road, Cwmbran, (115 dwellings), and at Mount Pleasant Street, Hill Street, Parfitt Terrace, Godfrey Road and Ashley Place, Pontnewydd, (88 dwellings). Information gained from these surveys provides the Council with a basis for decisions as to the future housing policies for these areas.

PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

(a) By Local Authority

Number of separate dwellings owned by Local Authority at 31st December, 1971:

Temporary	52
Permanent	2389

Number of Local Authority dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1971 25

Number of dwellings for which sanction had been given but had not been commenced at 31st December, 1971 Nil

(b) By Cwmbran Development Corporation

Number of dwellings completed by Corporation at 31st December, 1971

Houses	4283	
Flats	819	5102
Shops		199

Number of Development Corporation dwellings in course of erection at 31st December 1971:-

Houses.	1 Bedroom	4	
	2 Bedroom	5	
	3 Bedroom	254	
	4 Bedroom	31	
	5 Bedroom	7	301
Flats	... ...		9
Shops	... ...		17

(c) New dwellings completed during year 1971

By Local Authority.

Houses	2 Bedroom	Nil
	3 Bedroom	Nil

By Development Corporation:

Houses	220
Flats	Nil
Shops	8
By Private Developers	57

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

(a) Unfit Houses Demolished:

In Clearance Areas	NIL
Local Authority Dwellings considered unfit	71

(b) Unfit Houses Closed. Housing Act 1957:

Number of Closing Orders made under Section 16, 17(1) and 35(1)... ...	19
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17(3) and 26...	NIL
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of part of a building under Section 18	NIL

(c) Families Displaced from (a) and (b) above	84

(d) Number of Houses made fit

1. After informal action by Local Authority	9
2. After formal notice under Public Health Act 1936	3
3. By Local Authority in default of owners	NIL
4. Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	NIL
(e) Houses in which defects were remedied	35
(f) Unfit houses in temporary use	NIL

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Number of Discretionary Grants made during 1971	15
Number of Standard Grants made during 1971	6
Number of Improvement Loans made during 1971	6

HOUSING ACT, GENERAL IMPROVEMENT AREAS.

No General Improvement Areas as defined in the Housing Act, 1970 were declared by the Council during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are now two premises in the Urban District licensed in accordance with the provisions of the above Act. These premises are visited frequently and are found to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

My thanks are due to officers of the Council and Development Corporation who have provided me with information for this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
HYWEL . JENKINS
Medical Officer of Health

VITAL STATISTICS:

MOTHERS AND INFANTS

Live Births:

Number	649
Rate per 1,000 population	20.5
Ratio of Local adjusted birth rate to national rate	1.08

Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	5

Stillbirths:

Number	11
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	17

Total Live and Stillbirths	660
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	13

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births.	20
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births.	21

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	9
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	24

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	1.52

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

Premises	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	8	9	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	78	27	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	9	18	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1			
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offices against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No.of out-workers in August, list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No.of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No.of prose-cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of in-stances of work in un-wholesome premises	Section 134 notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Stuffed Toys (26)	10	-	-	-	-	-
Wearing apparal (1)	1	-	-	-	-	-
	11					

MEASUREMENT OF DEPOSITED MATTER

Expressed as tons per sq.mile per month

Town Centre Deposit Gauge	Rainwater ins	Undissolved Solids	Dissolved Solids	Total Solids
January	5.16	23.42	6.73	30.15
February	2.17	15.16	5.64	20.80
March	3.27	13.73	6.39	20.12
April	2.64	14.72	5.27	19.99
May	Spoiled	—	—	—
June	5.24	11.73	6.63	18.36
July	2.25	8.46	3.67	12.13
August	4.49	12.92	6.29	19.21
September	0.59	6.80	3.23	10.03
October	4.49	11.39	6.29	17.68
November	3.39	12.85	5.27	18.12
December	2.40	7.86	3.74	11.60
Two Locks Road Deposit Gauge.				
January	5.24	13.08	7.50	20.58
February	2.05	18.04	5.91	23.95
March	2.87	21.05	4.56	25.61
April	2.88	11.73	5.91	17.64
May	1.89	13.45	3.65	17.10
June	5.44	18.21	6.59	24.80
July	2.01	10.61	3.55	14.16
August	4.57	10.71	6.32	17.03
September	0.67	6.45	4.49	10.94
October	5.00	6.45	7.13	13.58
November	3.39	10.04	5.31	15.35
December	2.44	6.28	3.18	9.46

APPENDIX III
(Continued)

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE CONCENTRATION AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre

Volumetric apparatus at Council Offices, Victoria Street, Cwmbran

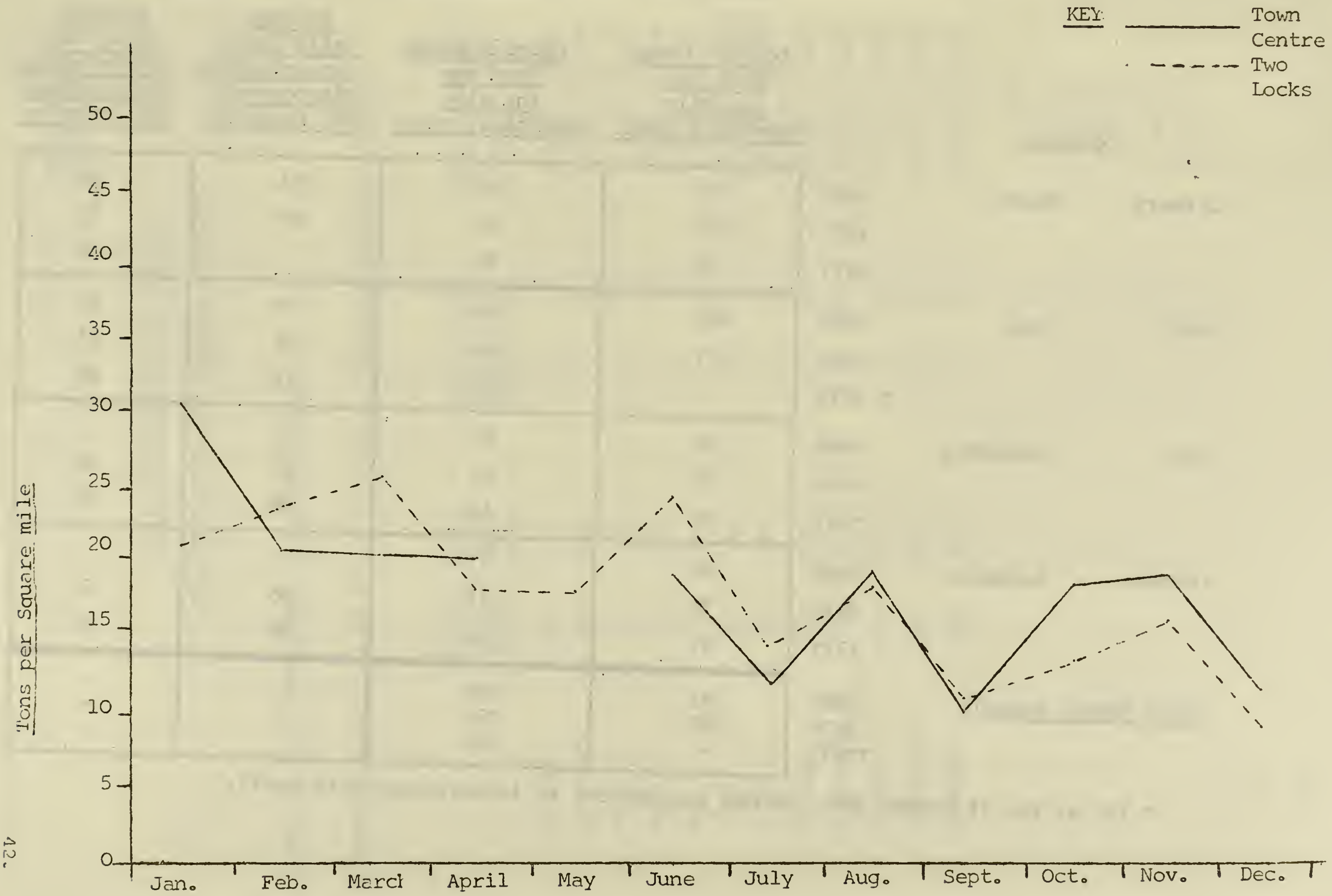
	Highest Value		Lowest Value		Monthly Average	
	Smoke	SO_2	Smoke	SO_2	Smoke	SO_2
January	121	173	11	25	68.30	91.60
February	169	122	0	23	46.20	58.70
March	–	76	–	38	–	54.10
April	44	184	3	33	27.30	91.40
May	37	124	7	29	21.11	58.75
June	52	46	8	6	21.90	25.90
July	27	89	8	23	16.75	50.50
August	54	136	5	36	25.15	63.90
September	90	157	9	37	44.90	62.27
October	109	108	4	23	47.25	56.82
November	141	107	14	23	57.54	55.28
December	285	126	10	45	64.20	83.12

QUARTERLY COMPARISON OF DEPOSITED MATTER SMOKE CONCENTRATION AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

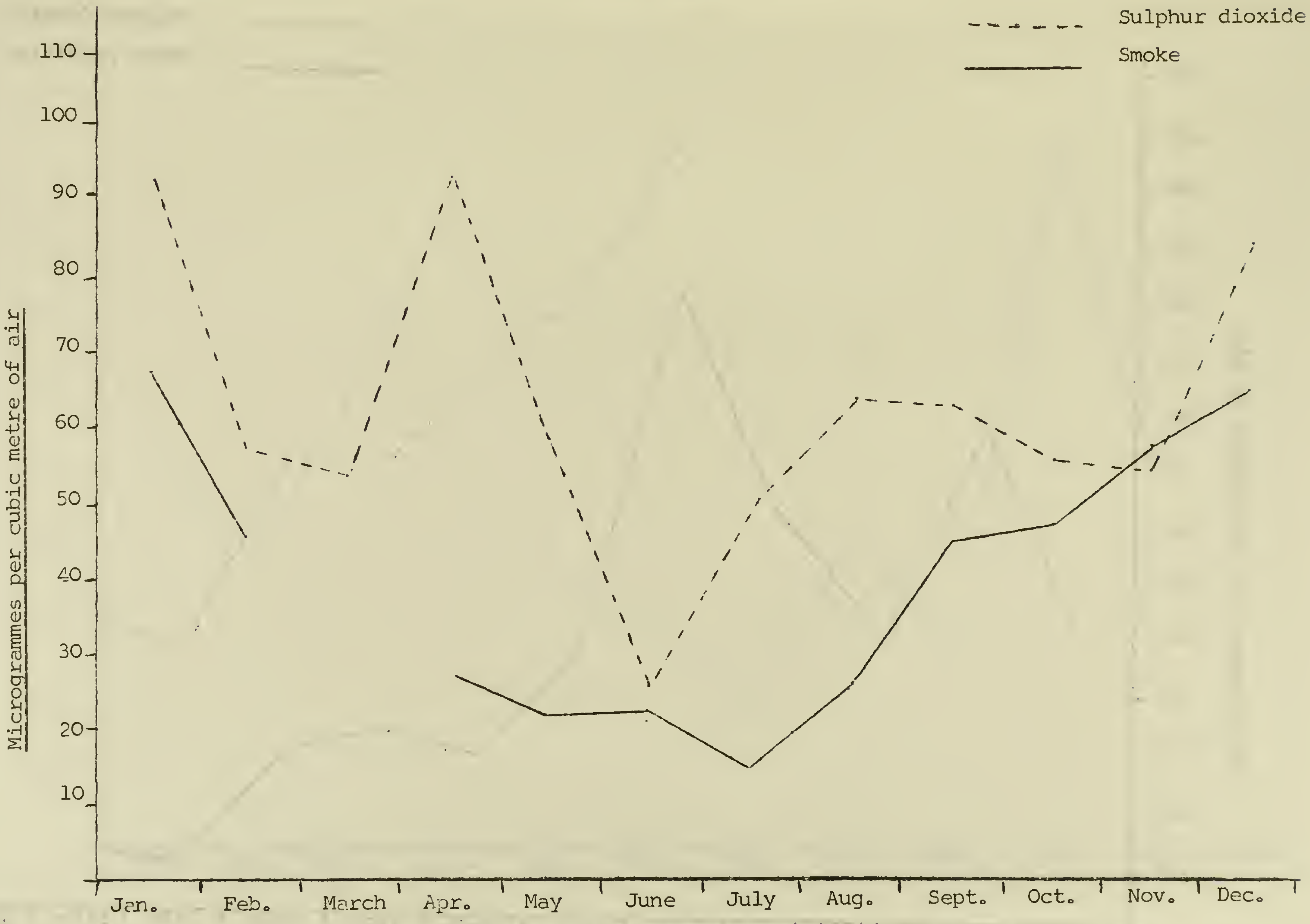
Quarter		Town Centre	Two Locks Road	Council Offices	
		Deposit Gauge Tons per sq. mile Quarterly total	Deposit Gauge Tons per sq. mile Quarterly total	Average Daily Smoke Concentration Microgrammes per cu.metre	Average Daily SO_2 Concentration Microgrammes per cu.metre
January - March	1969	65	55	84	94
	1970	80	57	47	72
	1971	71	70	-	68
April - June	1969	109	68	23	57
	1970	61	28	32	51
	* 1971	-	60	23	59
July - September	1969	86	92	-	-
	1970	69	62	27	49
	1971	41	42	29	59
October - December	1969	90	53	-	-
	1970	70	53	65	63
	1971	47	38	56	65
Total Annual Deposit	1969	341	268	-	-
	1970	280	202	-	-
	*1971	-	210	-	-

* (Total for 11 months 198. No May reading due to interference with bowl).

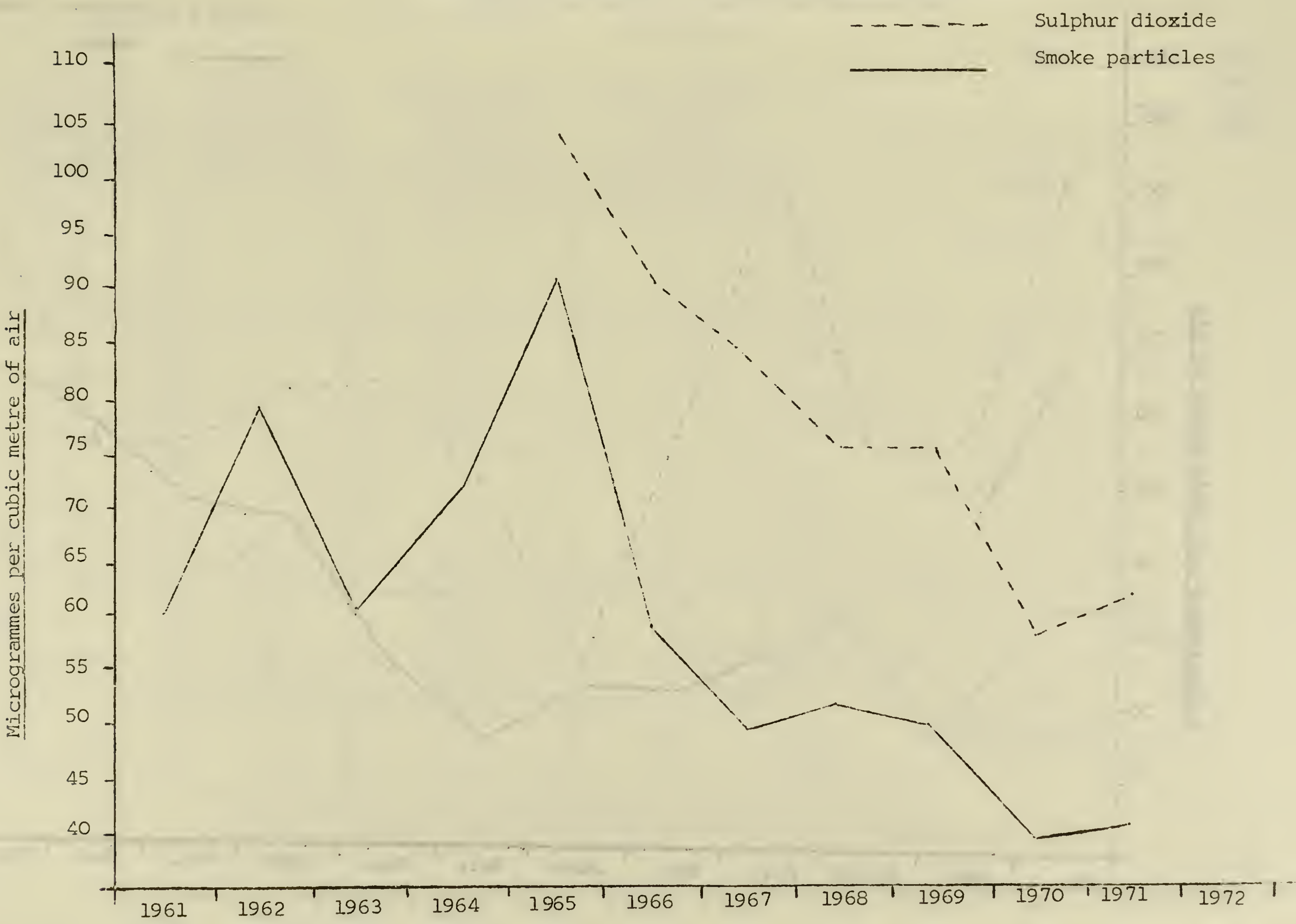
MONTHLY AVERAGE MEASUREMENT OF DEPOSITED MATTER EXPRESSED IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE - 1971



MONTHLY AVERAGES OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE READINGS MEASURED DAILY AT THE COUNCIL OFFICES



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION TRENDS IN CWMBRAN 1961 1971



DIOXIDE CANDLE - S.W.E.B. YARD, LLYWELYN RD. CWMBRAN